

THE PACIFIC Commercial Advertiser

WALTER G. SMITH - EDITOR.

TUESDAY JANUARY 8

The swindling dairies must go and the Board of Health and the Advertiser will see that they go soon.

Any dealer who supplies a hungry babe with milk which has been mixed with water ought to go on a bread-and-water diet for six months in Oahu jail.

Mr. Bryan hints that the free silver fight may go on for a quarter of a century. If it does, Mr. Bryan will have to make it pretty nearly alone. The rest of the Democracy is looking for an issue to win with in four years.

Mr. Carrington, whose other alias we do not know, has vanished, leaving a few bills behind but without getting enough coin of the realm to compensate him for the trouble he took. Honolulu is not as simple a town as it was when Mr. Dunbar, of directory fame, was here. That experience cut the eye-teeth of the general public and left men like Mr. Carrington to graze in scant pastures.

Touching the Federal Government's decision about land sales here, Mr. Dole remarks: "The Territorial Government, acting upon the instruction received, has taken up the land matter again and will proceed to make such sales and leases and other transactions as may appear best for the public at large." It does not appear from this that the Governor is lying awake nights for fear that the Land Department will be sued.

There ought to be no great trouble in getting recruits for the Navy in the farming districts of the Union. Farmer boys are anxious to see the world and can do as well, in the matter of wages, by joining the Navy as they can by staying at home. As for their qualifications, the coal-stoking, gunnery and drill of a modern warship requires no previous marine experience. Uncle Sam's seamen merely being laborers and soldiers afloat. The farm boy does as well as any other.

The following letter makes an effort to explain itself:

Honolulu, January 7, 1901.
Editor Advertiser: Will you please put these few lines on your paper.

Last Saturday I passed to the Relief Camp No. 2. I saw many Chinese and Japanese women or men are cradled in his room I asked they what are trouble? They said the Board of Health give us order only two weeks more must be removed, because all the houses sold by Auction last Friday, and authority destroyed end of this month. Where are we can get place so fast? some of the man said, I have some land in the town the board of health no allowed us for build, I didn't know the board of health member to do? the town have been fire almost a year. What reasonable no allowed for build.

We think the member of the board of health want to kill us.

We hope the white ladies and gentlemen be sorry as so poor, and wish stop the board of health no be destroyed these houses and hope of board health change, the opinion to let permit any body for build houses or stories, too, then the camp house for destroy Chinese so late.

I heard those people told the question I am very sorry of them, I hope the rich ladies and gentlemen to be help those poor people and wish the editor be correct those word, because I not understand much English language oblige.

Thanks for the space
I am a member of
Chinese Reading Association.

The Government cannot do a lodging house business and ought not to try. As for shelter for the inmates there is plenty of it for any one who wants to work. Try household or yard service or apply for a job on a plantation.

TOBACCO IN HAWAII.

We believe that tobacco culture has not been successful in Hawaii despite the fertility of the soil and the humid warmth of the climate, and this in face of the further fact that other islands in the same latitude are bountiful producers of the smoker's weed. Perhaps enough experiments have not been made; possibly by trying the one described in the following extract from the San Francisco Chronicle, Hawaii may be able to hold its own with Cuba and the Philippines:

During the past season some Connecticut tobacco growers have been experimenting under the direction of the Department of Agriculture in growing fine varieties of tobacco under the shade of cheesecloth. Similar experiments have been made in Florida. The result of the Connecticut experiment has just been reached in the sale of Sumatra tobacco thus grown at 71 cents a pound, when the same tobacco grown in the same field without shade brought only 27 cents a pound. In growing tobacco in this way wooden frames are erected upon which cheesecloth is stretched covering the entire field. The frames will last several years, but the cloth will probably have to be renewed each season. The quantity yielded was about the same in the covered and open portions of the field, but the covered tobacco brought nearly three times as much as that grown in the open. The net profit in the experiment made was at the rate of over \$300 per acre, while that of the crop grown in the open was about \$200 per acre—in itself a very satisfactory profit, one would think, even for very valuable land. Our annual expenditure for foreign cigar tobaccos are from \$5,000,000 to \$7,000,000, and it is to be hoped that next season the Connecticut experiment will be repeated in the districts of this State where tobacco culture is attempted.

Hawaii sends a very large sum abroad every year for tobacco, the greater part of which might, perhaps, be kept at home. In 1898 we took tobacco and cigars from America to the amount of \$157,170.56 and from all other sources about \$116,000. The total was \$273,170.56. Since 1898 the number of smokers has increased with the population.

HOW FOREIGN CARTOONISTS PICTURE OUR UNCLE SAM



CARTOONISTS of European papers vary in their conceptions of Uncle Sam in a manner reminiscent of the blind men who felt of the elephant and based their opinions of the brute's appearance according to the feeling of the particular part of the elephant's body of which each laid hold.

It is only since the commencement of the Chinese imbroglio that the foreign cartoonists have had an opportunity of giving Uncle Sam a part in their humorous or satirical conceptions of the situation that confronts the nations that have marched troops into China. The old gentleman's habit of minding his own business and not mixing into the quarrels of other nations is largely responsible for the proneness of the Continental caricaturists to ignore the homely figure which custom has created to be emblematic of the great Yankee nation.

Just now it is different. Many of the cartoonists on the other side of the water are trying an apprentice hand at delineating Uncle Sam. All

of the caricatures possess features in common, and yet they differ widely. Collectively they spring palpably from one parent stem—the good, old-fashioned Uncle Sam that was born years ago from the pencil of native cartoonists and has flourished perennially ever since, spangled breeches, stove-pipe hat, chin whiskers, cowhide boots and all.

Each foreign picture maker, however, allows his own personality to have sway in adding to or taking away from the caricature. These changes are plainly colored by local habit. A look at the half dozen examples of Uncle Sam, as seen by alien eyes, reproduced from leading foreign papers, proves that. To the notions of the German Kladderadatsch artist, Uncle Sam is a German. Russian characteristics are visible in the offering of St. Petersburg's Syrekoza artist. On the pages of the Italian Rapagallo, he is an Italian, while the man who does cartoons for Le Charivari, of Paris, has infused a jaunty, Frenchy air into his countenance and attire.—Philadelphia North American.

MILK AND WATER.

If the law cannot reach a dairy that swindles its customers, publicity can reach it and publicity is what the Star Dairy and every other concern of a similar character may count on getting in the columns of the Advertiser.

To water milk and sell it as a pure article is a gross cheat. But that is not the worst of it. Milk is the food of babes and, in many cases, that of invalids. Upon it the power of both to resist diseases and gain in health and vigor measurably depends. Adulterate the milk, and infants starve and sicken or die and invalids fall of the sustenance they suppose themselves to be getting. By the testimony of the Territorial Food Inspector, given to the Board, sworn to in court and reiterated in today's Advertiser, it appears that the adulteration of milk is a common practice of the Star Dairy. How common, the public may learn elsewhere in the interview with Inspector Myhre where he says: INSPECTOR MYHRE AND MYSELF HAVE TAKEN NO LESS THAN SEVEN SAMPLES OF MILK FROM THE STAR DAIRY WHICH IN EACH CASE SHOWED THAT IT WAS BELOW THE STANDARD. THE PERCENTAGE OF ADULTERANT WAS SOMETIMES HIGHER AND SOMETIMES LOWER BUT ALL THE SAMPLES WERE OF MILK THAT HAD BEEN TAMPERED WITH.

Irrespective of what use may be made of technicalities in court the public has, within its own hands, the power to deal with the Star Dairy and all other milk-and-water concerns, by simply refusing to take their service. There is no such shortage of good milk in town as to compel people to accept a substitute which resembles a mixture of water, chalk, skimmed milk and Irish moss.

MORE ISLANDS WANTED.

The offer of 12,000,000 kroner which Secretary Hay has made for the Danish Antilles is not the first one that has been received at Copenhagen from this Government. During Grant's first term the then Secretary tried to buy the islands, and the Danes agreed to sell them, but the Senate, led by Charles Sumner, vetoed the transaction. Now after more than twenty years the old deal has been revived, the State Department thus carrying out the wish expressed in the Republican platform of 1896.

The islands wanted include St. Thomas, St. John and Santa Cruz. Of this group Admiral Porter, in a report to President Lincoln in 1865 wrote: "St. Thomas lies right in the track of all vessels from Europe, Brazil, the East Indies and the Pacific ocean bound to the West Indies of the United States. It is the point where all vessels touch for supplies when needed coming from any of the above stations. It is a central point from which any or all of these West Indian islands can be assailed, while it is impervious to attack from landing parties and can be fortified to any extent. . . . St. Thomas is a small Gibraltar of itself, and could not be attacked by a naval force. . . . There is no harbor in the West Indies better fitted than St. Thomas for a naval station. In fine, St. Thomas is the keystone to the arch of the West Indies."

Shortly after this report was received the United States presented to Denmark a formal proposition for the purchase of the three islands for the sum of \$5,000,000. Prolonged diplomatic negotiations followed, Denmark at first demanding \$15,000,000, the United States finally increasing its offer to \$7,500,000 for St. Thomas and St. John, leaving Santa Cruz to Denmark. It was further stipulated on the part of the seller that the formal consent of the inhabitants of the islands should be a condition precedent to the transfer. To this end an election was held in the islands in January, 1868, and the sale

approved by a practically unanimous vote, followed by great rejoicing among the people and the substitution of the American for the Danish flag in the cities. Shortly thereafter the treaty was signed, ratified at Copenhagen and sent to the United States Senate for its approval. Here it encountered Sumner's antagonism—hostility bred in factional pique—and was pigeon-holed. Naturally such cavalier treatment gave great offense to the Danes.

Whether a deal can be made now on a basis of 12,000,000 kroner—a kroner being .268 cents—remains to be seen. We are inclined to doubt it, considering former prices, especially in view of the apparent desire of Germany to buy the property. As to the political effects of a sale to Germany, it will be time enough to discuss them when the deeds are passed.

The spirit in which the Southern Democracy live up to the "consent-of-the-governed" plank in their Kansas City platform may be seen in The Nation's extracts from a recent address of Senator Tillman of South Carolina the same Tillman who read that plank with so muchunction to his fellow Democrats at the last national convention. Speaking of the rule of the negro majority he said that the whites "rose up as brave men and overthrew it," and "stuffed the ballot boxes," and "shot the nigger," ending his speech with this startling defiance:

"What was this in comparison with the 'coon government which we had been suffering, by which we were at the mercy of the negroes, who did not know enough to go to the market-place and back? In our county the negro majority was 2,000, and we beat them by only 3,800 votes. The conditions demanded it of us. Now make the most of it. Are we to allow you people of the North, with your fanaticism on the subject, to make us submit to that which degraded us to the plane of mongrels? No, we'll see you in hell first."

The rebel yell in this is very distinct and must strike a rather acute chord in the hearts of Lincoln Republicans.

We learn from the Independent that if Congress should conclude to send all the lepers in the United States to an island in the Philippines, the Legislature would not sanction it. Let us hope that Congress may be warned in time. There is danger otherwise that it will take the bit in its teeth and run amuck, all unmindful of the superior authority of the Hawaiian Legislature.

Crimsonbeak—"I got the opinions of two eminent lawyers on a certain question of law the other day." Yeast—"Were their opinions the same?" Crimsonbeak—"Yes; twenty-five dollars each."—Yonkers Statesman.

MAL-NUTRITION

You may or may not be eating enough; and are thin.

You may or may not feel well—some folks don't know what it is to feel well.

This is mal-nutrition. You are not getting the use of your food.

Take a little Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil. Begin with a little; increase; but don't overdo it. Take as much as you can without upsetting the stomach.

Feeling well is bodily happiness.

We'll send you a little to try, if you like. SCOTT & BOWNE, 400 Pearl street, New York.

"Do Not Grasp at the Shadow and Lose the Substance."

Many people are but shadows of their former selves; due to neglect of health. Look out for the blood, the fountain of life, the actual substance; keep that pure by regular use of Hood's Sarsaparilla and robust health will be the result. Dyspepsia, weakness, and other worries will be things of the past and life will be worth living.

Hacking Cough—"I was troubled with dry, hacking cough. One bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla helped me and three bottles cured me and made me strong." George W. Bannum, Coolspring, Del.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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3½ yards long, 50 inches wide
AT \$1.00 A PAIR
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Because it has that delicate flavor found only in whiskeys of the old fashioned type.
Because it is aged in wood.
Because it is an aid to digestion.
Because it is guaranteed by
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Sole distributors.

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The famous Elk Club and Springhill Whiskies.

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THE FAMOUS "BOARS' HEAD" STOUT and "O.F.C." SOUR MASH WHISKEY

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